PRICE ONE CENT.

AMERICAN RESCUERS CAPTURED BY REBELS

Disastrous Landing of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and Party.

Fifteen of the Yorktown's Crew Ambushed and Overpowered.

Their Fate Concenied by the Pillpinos-Admiral Dewey Instructed to Recover His Men,

The first bit of unpleasant intelligence Admiral Dewey has had to forward since the opening of the Philippine campaign was received at the Navy Department yesterday in the following message:

"Manila, April 18.-The Yorktown visited Paler, Luzon, and coast of Luzon April 12 for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away Spanish forces, consisting of thirty soldiers, three officers, and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles. Licut. J. C. Gilmore, while making a landing, was ambushed, fired upon, and captured; fate unknown as insurgents refused to communicate after-

"The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain Elesworth, Gunner's Mate W. J. Myard. Sailmaker's Mate P. Bengvit, Seamen W. K. Rynders and O. K. Woodbury, Apprentices W. A. Denville and A. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen F. Frieslett and O. P. Macdonald, Landsmen L. P. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon, and DEWEY."

The greatest concern is manifested at the Navy Department over the news contained in the dispatch. Knowing something of the cruelty exhibited by the Filipines toward their prisoners, the officials can only hope for the best. They are encouraged by the fact that the three American soldiers who were capturd by Aguinaldo's forces before Manila were not killed, and at last accounts were being treated with consideration.

As soon as Secretary Long had info med the President of the contents of Admiral Dewey's message, instructions were sent to the Admiral to use every effort to secure the release of Lieutnunt Gilmore and the enlisted men who are reported missing, either by ransom or in exchange for some of the insurgents held by the American forces. General Otis and Admiral Dewey have about 1,600 Filipino soldiers in their Aguinaldo's well-known reputation for feathering his own nest leads to the belief, however, that he will prefer to listen to overtures for the purchase of the freedom of the Americans.

The President has at his disposal three million dollars for extraordinary expenses, and some of this money can be used in oming Gilmore and his companions, if tion has been made that the efforts of Ad-

There has been a great deal of mystery as to the purpose for which the \$3,000,000 It may be used to persuade Aguinaldo that his cause is hopeless. With Aguinaldo out of the way the backbone of the uprising

will be broken, according to the belief here. It was said yesterday that a suggestion that some of the \$3,000,000 be offered to Aguinaldo had been made to the Government, but the War Department author ities pooh-poohed the idea, although they are exceedingly reticent in discussing it.

Baler, the place where the action oc curred in which Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen enlisted men were captured, is 112 miles from Manila, on the east coas of Luzon. It is the capital of the military province of El Principe of Nueva Ectia. The province is covered with inaccess; ble mountains, grown over with luxuriant yes.

It is peopled by the Hongates, a race re ported to be cowardly but flerce and blood. thirsty. Baler has a population of 1,911, according to the latest Spanish reports Here the governor of the province lives under the protection of the rural soldiers or constabulary. There is overland communication between Baler and Manila. From Baler to Bomgabong a traveler may go on horseback or in a hammock car risge and from Bomgabong to Manila in an ordinary carriage. The journey usually takes about three days.

Lieut. James Gilmore is well known in Washington. His wife and one child reside at 922 Sunderland Place. He was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1854, appointed to the Naval Academy from Arizona September 22, 1871, became a midshipman June 21, 1876, and attained his present grade June 30, 1891. He served on the Monongahela and Marion, on the Asiatic station, the Bancroft on the European station, and the Vesuvius and the Machian on the North Atlantic or home station. In the war with Spain he was attached to the St. Paul,

Mrs. Emily Wurster Dend.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18 .- Mrz. Emily Wurster, wife of former Mayor Wurster, of this city, died rather unexpectedly this She was the first vice president of the Chiropean, and was also the president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Lone Street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Wurster was connected also with the Eastern District Branch of the Bureau Atlanta Expositions she herded the ladies' committee from Brooklyn, which represented Brooklyn Day. During the American-Spanish was she belonged to the Ladies' Auxiliary of Troop C. She was forty-nine years of age.

Testing Smoke Burners.

Folger Patent Smoke Burner, inwented by G. L. Folger, of this city, was yesterday tested at 480 Maine Avenue southwest, before several local citizens who are desirous of installing the burner in their business establishments. The experiment was regarded as entirely successful.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.

William J. Bryan Inspecting an Expansion Man-o'-War.

New York, April 18.-The cruiser Raligh, at anchor off the foot of East Thirtyfourth Street, was again overrun with visfourth Street, was again overrun with visitors today, even more people visiting the
ship than on Monday. The crush in the
afternoon became so great that people fell
overboard and several serious accidents
were marrowly averted. The tugs and
small excursion boats which carried people
to and from the ship had to put their passengers on board through one small gangway, and several tugs would get up side
by side at the gangway at a time.

by side at the gangway at a time.

At last the crowd pushed two men overboard. They fell in between the tug and the cruiser and a call for help was yelled the cruiser and a call for help was yelled by everybody in right. A jackie in a small boat astern of the cruiser had been keeping his eyes open for just such an occurrence and was alongside in a min-ute, and soon had the men out of the water and on the ship's deck. Several thousand people in all visited the Raleigh in the course of the day, and all were al-lowed to roam over the ship at will. There was a presentation of twelve piec-es of silver to go with the punch bowl

es of silver to go with the punch bowl given some time ago by the citizens of Raleigh. The cups were given by citizens of North Carolina.

A visitor today, whom some of the crowd on board recognized, was Col. William J. Bryan.

NEW TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The C. & O. Announces Improvement at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., April 18 .- The Chesspeake and Ohio Railway is planning im-

and Ohio, and it is quite likely that a large bonded warehouse will be built on it.

The railroad yard will be extended 3,000 feet to the north and when the additional four miles of track are laid, the Chesa-peake and Ohio yard here will be three miles long from the piers to the northern boundary, and will include fifty-two miles of track. These improvements have been decided ware and the statement that they decided upon and the statement that they are to be built is made on the authority of President Ingalis, of the Chesapeake and Ohto, and Big Feur systems, who spent the

morning in the city. NEWPORT'S INAUGURATION.

Rhode Island Preparing for a Big Demonstration.

Newport, R. I., Apri 18.-No effort is the Governor, which occurs in Newport on May 30, a big day in Rhode Island. Governor Dyer has communicated with the Navy Department requesting that the crews of the vessels of the Atlantic squadron be allowed to parade with the militia and the Rhode Island delegation in Concress will use its influence to that end gress will use its influence to that end. The request is based on the announcement that the squadron is to be here all the month for duty in connection with the Naval War College.

Rhode Island Governors have always een inaugurated here, but with the erecbeen inaugurated here, but with the erec-tion of the new State House at Provi-dence, this will undoubtedly be the last elebration of the kind for Newport.

BURNING OF A HAT FACTORY. Marshall Brothers' Plant at Fall

River, Mass., Destroyed. Fall River, Mass., April 18.-Marshall Brothers' hat factory was destroyed by they are still alive. Already the sugges- fire early this morning. The fire broke out in factory No. 2, formerly known as miral Dewey to effect the release of the the Wyoming Mills, and before the de-

ations. The Marshalls have large contracts was secured and it is not beyond the with the United States Government at pres-bounds of probability that some or all of ent and the factories were running on full time. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the loss is covered by insurance. Marshall Brothers have large finishing fac-tories in Brooklyn, Danbury, and Newark, where the work will be seriously impeded.

THE BAN ON ROGER WILLIAMS

Massachusetts Petitioned to Remove

Boston, April 18.-Representative Davis, of Cambridge, introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature today a petition and resolution providing that the sentence of expulsion against Roger Williams passed 264 years ago be revoked.

The petition recites that the general court of Massachusetts Bay, at its session in Newton (now Cambridge) passed sentence as above October 8, 1625, and that Governor Winthrop asked soon after that Williams be recalled and his sentence re-

voked, which the Legislature refused.
The petitioners,mostly Cambridge ciergymen, claim that Roger Williams doctrine
of religious liberty, for advocating which he was banished, has become the funda-mental doctrine of Christendam. The re-

THE X RAY'S DEBUT IN COURT. A Damage Suit Over Injuries Suffered in Experiment.

Chicago, April 18.-The first damage sult involving the use of the X ray to be brought to trial in this country was begun here today. Frank B. Balling seeks to recover \$25,000 damages from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, druggist; Frederick M. Schmidt, and William C. Fuchs, managers

of a Roentgen X ray laboratory.

Balling claims that the application of the
X ray to his foot in September, 1895,
caused a decomposition of bone and musdes which so injured the member that three amputations were necessary. A practical demonstration of the workings of the X ray will be given in court during the progress of the trial.

Brooklyn's Fraud Case

Albany, N. Y., April 18 .- The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision reversing judgment and ordering a new trial in the action of the People vs. Fielding, who was indicted for alleged fraud as a city officer in the city of Brooklyn. The order is granted on the ground of error at the first

The Court of Appeals today handed down a decision affirming judgment with costs in the action of Flynn vs. the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Flynn, stockholder, demurred against the sale of

New Haven Elects a Mayor.

New Haven, April 18.-Cornelius T. Driscoll, a prominent Irishman and graduate of Yale in the academic and law departments, was today elected mayor of New Haven by a majority of 1,500 or more over Fred B. Farnworth, Republican. This is the first time the Democrats lave elected their mayoralty nominee in half a dozen years, Mr. Driscoll is the first Catholic New Haven has elected mayor.

CROWDS VISIT THE BALEIGH. GOMEZ PROPOSES TO DISBAND HIS ARMY

Reproach for the Assembly in a Proclamation.

The General Undertakes a Las Service for the Cubans.

He Agrees to Represent the People Near the American Government-Dividing the \$3,000,000.

Havana, April 18.-Gen. Maximo Gomez

provements to its valuable terminal properry here that will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars when completed.

A new grain elevator having a capacity
of about 1,600,000 bushels will be built near
pier No. 8. A new coal pier of modern
style will be erected below pier No. 8.
Pier 8 will be enlarged to accommodate the
rapidly growing business of the Chesapeake
and Ohio, and it is quite likely that a large
bonded warehouse will be built on it.
The raliforad yard will be extended 3,000
feet to the north and when the additional

officers, and 2,274 men who joined the army after the Spanish-American war broke out. Six hundred and sixty-nine soldiers who are now holding Government offices will receive no pay for their military services. Governor General Brooke was surprised when he learned of the great number of being spared to make the inauguration of Cuban officers. General Gomez has asked General Brooke to make some provision for the payment of 109 officers who were disabled during the war, and now have no means of support. The request will be granted.

Payment will be made according to the lists after each man has been identified. When all have been paid the lists, signed by the committees, will be returned to General Brooke.

The Seventh Cavalry is scouring the ountry adjacent to Havapa in search of bandits. As yet the search has been without results.

The murder of Private Buscle, Battery B, Second Artillery, yesterday, is still a

captured men may pave the way for over-pariment could get it under control the alry and the Second Artillery, rspectively tures for peace from Aruinaldo. Their barracks will not be ready for two greatest loss is in the interruption of oper- weeks. Some of the troops at Matanzas Guanajay, Cienfuegos, and Pinar del Rio are still in tents.

Major General Brooke has instructed the department commanders to suspend or dismiss civil officials who are found to be in efficient or who are guilty of maladminis tration. This tightens the hold of the Provincial Governors on civil affairs, which had been relaxed, thereby causing the civilians to disregard the military authorities, as in the case of the Havana courts where the Spanish lawyers have formed a society to support the Latin law and resist Anglo-Saxon modifications. Sweeping

changes are under consideration The Superintendent of the Department of Correction, Col. John Gary Evans, says it is impossible for justice to be awarded in courts where the accused cannot face his ccusers, know the charge made against him, and see the testimony, and where there is no jury, no writ of habeas corpus where bribery is notorious in every direction, and where the bar, "almost to a man, is insensible to anything wrong, is bred on a rotten system, and considers corruption a matter of course."

A LONG INLAND CRUISE.

The Gunboat Nashville Will As the Mississippi.

New Orleans, April 18.—The United States gunboat Nashville arrived here last night. She comes for the purpose of making a river cruise and will sail upon the Mississippl and its tributaries for several months to come, as long as the high water per-mits it, so as to give the people of the Mississippi Valley a chance to see one of our men-of-war. The Nashville will will ascend the Mississippi as high as she can go, certainly to St. Louis, and St. Paul if possible, and will make a side excursion up the Cumberland to visit the city from which she is named.

OUR TORPEDO BOAT COMING. The New Somers Londed on the Man

hattan's Deck. Devenport, April 18.-The Atlant'e Trans port Line steamer Manhattan sailed hence this evening for New York, conveying the torpedo boat Somers, which was purchased by the United States just previous to the outbreak of the war, and was subsequently prevented from sailing by accident

and the British neutrality laws.

The Somers was hoisted aboard the Manhattan by the admiralty shears and was then made fast to the steamer's deck. The operation of lifting her from the water ex ited much interest among naval officers, and Rear Admiral Wilson, who is a lord commissioner of the admiralty and the controller of the navy, and other high officers watched the work until it was finished

Portsmouth, N. H., April 18.-Commodore Remey, commandant of the Ports-

mouth Navy Yard, assumed the rank of rear admiral this morning. The officers of the yard and the marine guard were drawn up in line, and at the changing of the flags a salute of thirteen guns was

I lumber or millwork, Libbey & Co. have it.

ELEVEN FISHERMEN LOST.

Rose and Crown Shonl. Nantucket, Mass., April 18.—The school Eliza, of Beverly, Mass., a fishing vessel of fifty-four tons, carrying a crew o sel of htty-four tons, carrying a crew of fourteen men, including Capt. Marin Hop-kins, which left Hyannis at 10 o'clock last evening for the fishing grounds some twenty miles east of Nantucket, was wrecked on the Rose and Crown Shoal.

which has been the scene of many marine disasters. Only three of the crew are prob-ably alive. Guilford Doans, Adelbert Nick-erson, and George Miller, who were landed at Sissconset at 10:30 this morning Donne, who has acted as spokesman for

Doane, who has acted as spokesman for his mates, tells this story:

"We were under mainsall and jib, running along with a fair breeze and clear sky, expecting to be on the fishing grounds at daybreak, having left Hyannis, where we put in for a harbor on Sunday. The first watch had been below but a short time when the schooper ran hard upon the reef and quickly filled. All hands were called. Fortunately the seventeen-foot dory, the

Havana, April 18.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has issued a proclamation to the Cuban people and the Cuban army, in which he says that he accepts the commission as representative of the Cuban army near the American Government, for the purpose of accomplishing the disbandment of the will of the people and the army, he says, the Cubans were not represented near Genard Brooke in the matter of the distribution of the \$3,000,000 and the disbandment of the army. Some such representative was necessary, and he was appointed. He will, therefore, do this last service for the Cubans.

revision of the list of the Fifth Army Corps was finished this evening. It shows that 4.321 soldiers of that corps are entitled to payment, while 920 will receive nothing under General Ernst's ruling.

The total number of Cuban soldiers to be paid is 32.521. The generals, numbering 39, are all example as a sare also 5.020 other officers and 2.274 men who toined the army when dony fishermen of Shawonras are the

It was about \$1.30 o'clock this morning when dory fishermen of Siapconset saw the strange boat and started but to lend assistance. This assistance was accepted by the wearied men, and with seven dorice strung out in line ahead of them, they were landed on the beach and given the attention they demanded. By 1.30 this afternoon they were in comfortable quarters in Nantucket, apparently none the worse for their experience and exposure.

The captain, who was Donne's brother-The captain, who was Doane's brother-in-law, had with him two brothers, all of Beverly. There were also two brothers named Smith and two named Matthewson.

DEFENDERS OF THE CAPITAL.

Select Number of Veterans Cele brate at Philadelphia. Philadelphia, April 18.-About 100 men

ers of the First Defenders' Association marched from the Reading Railroad station today to enjoy a day's outing in cele-bration of their thirty-eighth annual re-union. They were excerted by zeveral com-panies of the Nineteenth Evgiment, headed by a band.

As the Defenders passed the north sid of the City Hall, they were reviewed by B. Second Artillery, yesterday, is still a mystery.

Heavy rain is falling today, which is regarded as being the beginning of the wet season, and as stopping the grinding of sugarcane. The American troops which were camped in the city parks were moved into barracks yesterday. The Saventh Cavalry and the Second Artillery, respectively Guards, of Lewiston; the National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, and the Washington Artillerists, of Pottsville.

GENERAL HENRY RELIEVED.

Porto Rico Command A telegram was sent by the War De partment yesterday to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the Department Porto Rico, directing him to return to the United States and relieving him of the command of the department. When Mr. Alger was in Porto Rico General Henry told the Secretary that his health had suf-fered by his residence in a tropical climate, and that he would like to be relieved. Since Secretary Alger's return General Henry proffered the request officially, and the action of yesterday followed. General Henry expects to leave San Juan for the United States about May 1. In ad-

for the United States about May L. In addition to illness, due to the clim been suffering severely from the effects o old Civil War wounds. Secretary Alger de clined to say resterday afternoon wh would be General Henry's successor in command of the department, but intimated that he had been selected. It is probable that Brig. Gen. James H. Wade. President of the Beef Court of Enquiry, will be assigned to the command of the Departmen of Porto Rico. He is the only brigadigeneral of the regular service who has no

Secretary Alger's visit to Porto Rico ha resulted in a telegram sent by the War Department yesterday to General Henry to send to the United States one of the regiments and two batteries of artillery that have seen longest service in the tropics. The withdrawal of troops designated will leave less than 3,000 soldiers, all regulars, in Porto Rico.

"BUCK" O'NEIL'S BODY.

It Will Be Brought Home From Cubi on the Transport Crooke.

The remains of the late Capt. William O'Neil, popularly known as "Buck," hero of San Juan Hill, will be brought home on the Crooke, which is now in Cuba preparing to go to Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, to bring back the remains in Porto-Rico which were prepared for home-bringing but left over on the first trip of the funeral ship. the funeral ship.

When the Crooke came on her first trip bringing bodies of soldier dead from Cub and Porto Rico, it was expected she woul bring Captain O'Neil's body, and his widov came on from Prescutt, Ariz., where th captain lived and was sheriff when the war with Spain broke out. He had been a lawyer and was interested in mining and in ranching. He resigned as sheriff and joined the Rough Riders.

His brother John, at the request of CNAT.

O'Neil's mother and elster, who live here where he lived when a boy, and his wife, went to Cuba and have been there two months. Yesterday Colong Moore, of the Quartermaster's Office, received a cable message that Captain O'Nell's body had been exhumed. It was identified by means of a bottle containing the captain's name, which was buried with him. Colonel Moore gave the necessary order for having the body properly prepared and

San Francisco, April 18.—The remains of the late Admiral Spotte, were taken from the cruiser Badger yesterdsy and conveyed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where they were

brought home.

Most of the real estate firms and

LEAVING FOR SAMOA TO SETTLE DISPUTES

The Commissioners Prepare for Their Journey.

Hon. Bartlett Tripp Discusses the Troubled Situation.

Clearer Definition of the Commission's Power-A New Point in the Unit Rule.

Bartlett Tripp, the American member of the Samoan Commission, who came to Washington Monday for the purpose of receiving his instruction before sailing for Apla, will leave the city this morning for Baron Sternburg and Mr. Elict, the Ger man and British Commissioners. The party will leave for Samoa the 25th on the United States cruiser Badger, and will arrive at the islands within a month. Mr. Eliot left Washington last night for New York, and will proceed from that city to Chicago and there awalt the arrival of Baron Sternburg. The two Commissioners will travel from Chicago to San Francisco

One of the most important points made identical in the instructions to the Commissioners is concerning the extent of the Commissioner's authority under the unit rule. Except where an agreement of the Commission would result in suspending any part of the general act of Berlin for the tripartite government of Samoa, the Commission will have the power to carry out its decisions. In matters of the excepted class, the agreements of the Commission must be referred to the three Governments and receive the approval of all three before becoming effective.

In speaking of the Commission and its duties yesterday morning. Mr. Tripp said he anticipated no difficulty whatever in settling the Samoan matter in a manner satisfactory to all the nations participating. One of the most important points made

The question of the unanimity rule," he said, judging from the reports in the news-papers, has been somewhat misunderstool. It would be very difficult to have a tripartite government without a unit rule, for it two of the Governments were to hold the balance of power and their decision should prevail, the tripartite government would immediately fail and become a majority government. In asking that the unanimity feature of the Berlin treaty should be over government. In asking that the unanimity feature of the Berlin treaty should be pre-served in the dealings of the Commission. Germany made no unreasonable request, and when the American and English Gov-ernments assented they did not make what could be strictly called a concession. They could be strictly called a concession. They simply agreed to continue the arrangement under which the tripartite government had been formed and conducted up to the present time. Any other arrangement would have been an abrogation of the Berlin treaty, and would have called for a new convention between the Governments.

"I do not think any of the three Commissioners has ever visited Samoa, and we will go there will unprejudiced minds, something very necessary in this case, as judges should have no bias.

Judges should have no bias.
"I was somewhat surprised to learn that by the terms of the convention providing for the Commission we are not only to be judges but governors. From the moment we lan dthe government of the Cousuls General ceases, and we supersede all former authority. This will render our task much more difficult. Our decrees will be the supreme law of the land. This is another reason for the preservation of the unity rule. It does not follow, however, that because of the unanimity clause one govrement shall prevail against the other two, any more than the wishes of any two shall be paramount. It must be give and take on all sides, as in any tripartitle or dual government. A man's household is a good example of this, where the man and his wife form the dual government, and without allowances on both sides there

without allowances on both sides there can be no harmony Mr. Tripp said he had no idea how long Mr. 171pp said he had no iden how long the Commission would be gone or what the extent of its labors would be. The Com-missioners hoped to establish a suitable government and arrange matters so there would be no cause for future trouble. Speaking of a division of the islands, he said this question rested on the residulties said this question rested on the possibility of dividing the islands so that each nation would be satisfied with its allotment.

THE YALE PRESIDENCY.

President Gilman's Name Taken Un-

der Consideration. New Haven, April 18.-It can be stated ositively that several members of the Yale corporation have of late been disussing seriously the election of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University as successor of President Dwight. President Gilman will be sixty-eight years old next July, but those favoring him in the corporation say that he would be president poration say that he would be president long enough to organize thoroughly the administration of the university, and at the end of a few years be able to transmit it to a successor in good working order, and with certain important changes ac-complished. This they say would be better at the present juncture than selecting a more untried man from a long list of can-didates to all of whom more or less oppo-sition has been raised. President Gilman was graduated in the class of 1852 at Yale, and left his professorship at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1872.

Political Disturbers Fined.

Paris, April 18.-The members of the League of Patriots who have been held under charges of riotous or seditious acts, were today fined 16 francs each, with the benefit of the Berenger law, which in certain circumstances remits sentences imposed upon first offenders. Similar action will be taken in the cases of other leagues in the hope of dissolving the leagues.

Opposition to the Sirdnr's Grant. London, April 18.-It is announced that John Mortey will move in the House of Commons the rejection of the grant of £30,600, which it is proposed to vote for General Lord Kitchener.

New Tram Railways for India. Simla, April 18.-The Viceroy has santtioned the construction of 250 rules of tram railways, of 30-inch gauge, in dis-tricts in the north, south, and northwest provinces of India.

Shot to Death in His Cell.

Jackson, Tenn., April 18 .- A. M. Larue who a few weeks ago murdered his neighbor, John Young, was shot to death in the jail at Henderson, Tenn., early this morn-ing by a mob of masked men. The mob arrived on horseback about 2 o'clock, awake-cned Sheriff Smith and compelled him to show them Larue's cell. A rope was put around the murderer's neck, but he was shot before he could be dragged out.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and b \$5 Census Office Examination \$5

If you have a house to build in the country, Libber & Co. will attend to find all the various materials for you,

GERMANY IN THE CAROLINES.

Spain Agrees to Sell the Finest Harbor in the Group.

San Francisco, April 18.—News came to-day from the Caroline Islands, by way of Honolulu, that Germany has completed arrangements to purchase the island of Kusaie, one of the Carolines, which has the finest harbor in the group. For years the island has been the headquarters of American missionaries, who have educated the natives and built up a large settlement. The Island was discovered by an American whaler, who named it Strong's Island, in 1864. When Spain obtained the other islands she appropriated Kusaie, and

test, waiting for the Government to take The island is seven and three-quarte miles wide by eight long, and is surrounded by reefs. The mein harbor is at Port Lele, and can accommodate sixty vessels There are 500 inhabitants, who speak English and have received their education

the American missionaries did not pro-

DREYFUS MAY BE PARDONED

Forecast of the Government's Compromise Programme,

in the American mission schools

London, April 18 .- A dispatch to the Daily News" from Paris, deploring the alleged decision of the Government to influence the Court of Cassation to give judgment in the Dreyfus revision proceedings about April 27, says that the course mapped out for the tribunal is not to annul the decision of the court-martial which condemned Dreyfus, but to declare that

there are no new facts hearing on the case. The news correspondent adds:
"I believe the Government intends to pardon Dreyfus as soon as the Court of parton Dreyfus as soon as the Court of Cassation has given its judgment. There is a majority of ten judges against the prisoner. One judge wavers regarding his decision, and the majority of the other nine are very old men. Some of them are alling with influenza and might any day be re-moved. The Government will accordingly hurry the proceedings and insure a deci-sion which will please the army and the mass of the electors." mass of the electors."

London, April 19.-The Paris correspondent of the "Times" confirms the report that the Government intends to hurry the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, and adds that the opinion seems to be well founded that the court will decide against revision. This, it is added, would be tantamount to a continuance of the struggle in a more violent and more dangerous form than ever. A struggle to secure the anulment of the verdict will be immediately begun and France will remain in a ferment with the outside world reflecting her unensing

ATTACK ON AMERICAN MEAT.

Spirited Reichstag Discussion the Inspection Bill. Berlin, April 18 .- During the debate in

the Reichstag today on the meat inspection bill, Dr. Wielhaben and Herr Rossicke made an onslaught on American importations. The former accused the Radicals of placing their services at the disposal of American contractors. For this remark Dr. Wielhaben was called to order by the presiding officer.

He also asserted that the Americans

went to enormous lengths in adulterating food. Herr Roesicke declared that the most inferior and most questionable meat is used by the Americans for canning purposes. The bill was referred to a con

OUR COLONIAL TARIFFS.

Their Operation Discussed With Signor Fortis in Rome. Rome, April 18.-The Hon. W. F. Draper, American Ambassador, and Robert P. Por-Commissioner to Cuba, conferred today with Signor Portis, Minister of Agriculture, regarding the new tariffs in Cuba and Porto Rico. The American representatives show-

ed that they were favorably disposed to QUEEN VICTORIA GOING HOME.

on May 2, London, April 18.-Queen Victoria will start from Cimiez on her way home on

ward from their sojourn on the Continent

The Bishop of London Criticise

Seventh Day Journals. London, April 18.-The Bishop of London, at the annual diocesan conference to day, condemned the publication of Sunday newspapers, declaring that churchmen could do much by withdrawing their sub-scriptions, to stop those who sought to force seven days a week upon a large num-

ber of the community.

Wireless Telegraphy at Sea. London, April 18.-The Union, Peninsula. and Oriental and other steamship lines have questioned Signor Marconi concern ing the feasibility of adapting his system of wireless telegraphy to vessels. Signor Marconi replied that excellent results fol-lowed his experiments on French war-ships, the vessels being able to signal to each other for a distance of eighty miles. Signor Marconi is constructing an appara-tus by means of which messages may be dispatched from a railway train running at full speed.

The Belgium Mining Strike

at full speed.

Brussels, April 18 .- A strike movement that was inaugurated recently by the coal miners in the Central Charlerol and Mons districts, the scene of former serious labor troubles, is growing and threatens to be-come general. Already 18,000 men have quit work. The recent prosperity in the mining industry has induced the miners to demand a 20 per cent increase in their wages which the mine-owners refuse to

Paris, April 18.-Some time ago Mr. Fol-

om, brother-in-law of former President Cleveland, brought a number of kangaroon to his estate at Dinard. The animals have increased so rapidly that Mr. Fo'som has decided that a general round-up is neces-sary to kill them off.

Stage Reform in Loudon

London, April 18 .- In the House of Con nons on Thursday next Samuel Smith, member for Fintshire, will ask Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, whether, in view of the depraying character of some of the plays now running at London theares, the Government would consider the adrisa-bility of placing the theatres under the control of the London county council.

The Curator of the Halls of the Ancie

ODOR OF CHEMICALS

IN SOLDIERS' MEAT

Testimony Against the Beef on the Chester.

A Sanitary Engineer Says He Smelled Formaldehyde.

Reports of Officers Condemning Conned Roast Beef Read in Evidence Before Court of Enquiry.

Formaldehyde played an important part at yesterday's session of the Beef Court. George L. Taylor, of Philadelphia, a sanitary engineer and chemist, who served in the Porto Rican campaign as a lieu-Engineers, testified that it was his belief that the so-called refrigerated beef on the transport Chester had been treated with formaldehyde. He described the loading of the fresh beef on this ship. It was stored in the ice-box of the ship, being packed on the ice. At sen, the ice-box was opened for the purpose of drawing fresh meat. The witness said he thought he detected the odor of formaldehyde. It was a characteristic smell, and one with which he was familiar. His exact words were: "It occurred to me that the meat had been treated with formaldehyde." He said that the presence of this chemical was difficult to detect under analysis. This chemical was the base of nearly all embalming fluids. He had used it in experiments on small pieces of meat. He understood that the commissary departments of the French and German armies had conducted a series of experiments with the gas with a view to preserving fresh meats. It need not be injurious, as it affected only the surface of the meat, penetrating not more than one-eighth of an inch. This part of the meat should be trimmed away. Formaldehyde, if taken into the human system, stopped the processes of digestion and led to gastritus. After eating the meat he and many others suffered from acute indigestion.

Under cross-examination by Colonel packed on the ice. At sen, the ice-box

gestion.
Under cross-examination by Colonel Davis the witness testified that he was employed by the Sanitary Construction Company of Philadelphia. So far as he knew his firm did not sell any chemicals to beef packers. Its patrons were boards of health and physicians. He made no re-port at the time of smelling the gas. He said nothing to his captain, major or col-

one! He did not speak of the matter to his commissary or surgeon. He did not con-sider it unwholesome. Formaldehyde had a slightly acrid taste, but he did not detect any taste in the meat. Finally the witners said he was not sure that formaldehyde had been used on the beef.

In reply to questions by General Davis

the witness said that at the time he was taken sick with acute indigestion it did not occur to him that his malady was due to the ment. He are of the beef several

to the ment. He ate of the beef several times on shipboard. He and his comrades were not taken sick till they had landed in Porto Rico and perhaps several days after they ate the meat.

The first witness yesterday was Captain Irvine, who was the commissary officer of the hospital transport Panama. The meat which Dr. Daly testified that he subjected to analysis, was a part of the provisions of this ship. Captain Irvine testified that the Panama carried native Porto Rican beef and refrigerated beef that had originally come out of the refrigerator ship Manitoba, but which was supplied to the Panama by the depot commissary at Ponce. Panama by the depot commissary He told the old, old story of the survey, and the condemnation of when the ship had been three da on the voyage to Newport News. Dr. Daly said nothing to him about his suspic-ion that chemicals had been used in the beef. The report of the board of survey states that the beef was condemned and

thrown into the sea because putrification had set in.

This witness testified that he had never heard of canned roast beef till the out-break of the late war with Spain. Colonel Weston, acting Commissary Gen-eral, was recalled to the stand yesterday afternoon. He testified that it would have been impracticable to land cattle on the

rocky shore where the troops landed. He depicted the delay and difficulty of getting the horses on shore.

The Court met at 8 o'clock last night, and continued in session till 19:20. The time was occupied mainly in the reading of reports of officers, which reports were made conformity with the now celebrated or-

der of Adjutant General Corbin.

When the session opened, the recorder of the court, Colonel Davis, read copies of letters which passed between the Commissary Department and the beef concerns in relation to the condemnation of cannel goods at Jacksonville and Tampa. In the letters of the canners they explained the philosophy of "swellers." Colonel Davis, in connection with the correspondence, read the following letter:

Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1808. resident McKinley:
Dear Sir: A workman from one of the packing ouses fold my breshand food the stiff they were acking up for the army was awful. Now, is not but too, bud! We are living under a generous overmment with a kind, good man at its head, rilling to give the army the best possible. And et thieving corporations will give the best forest. We see in the papers how the soldiers complain of the carned beef, some of it not fit or at. Of course, dear President, you cannot seip all these wrongs done the army. If you would only threaten the vengrance of the Government on the packers, the food might be better.

A SOLDIERS' MOTHER. resident McKinle

This letter was referred by the President to the Commissary General, who referred it to Col. O. M. Smith, purchasing com-missary at Chicago. That officer referred it to all the camers who had furnished goods to the American Army, and their replies denying the allegation were read. During the evening reports, most of them condemning corned sroast beef and none of them commending it, were presented to the Court from the following

sented to the Court from the following officers:
Captain Torryy, Sixth Intantry; Captain Powell, Sixth Intantry; Major Dempsey, Second Intantry; Captain Rachs, Thirteenth Infantry; Major Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Muir, Second Infantsy, Captain Related Infantsy, Major Muir, Second Infantsy, Captain Whitehall, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Fisher, First Infantry; Captain Offley, Seventh Infantry; Captain Fisher, First Volunteer Cavalry; Captain Burns, First Volunteer Cavalry; Captain Burns, First Volunteer Cavalry; Captain Stellman, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Balley, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain Farmenter, Lieutenant McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Captain Balley, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain Cavalry; Colonel Howell, Seventhenth Infantry; Captain Massin, Fenth Cavalry; Captain Marshird; Lieutenant Russell, Nineteenth Infantry; Major Coolinget, Seventh Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee; Lieutenant Colonel Captain, Marshird; Lieutenant Colonel Instantry; Captain Rilley, Firth Artilley; Lieutenant Colonel Captain, Sixteenth Infantry; Major General McKibbon; Lieutenant Colonel Instantry; Captain Rilley, Firth Artilley; Lieutenant Colonel Choughlin, Sixteenth Infantry; Major General McKibbon; Lieutenant Grimes, First Artilley; Lieutenant Chonel Choughlin, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Baker, Second Virgina Volunteers, Captain Grimes, First Artilley; Lieutenant Hines, First Artilley; Lieutenant Hines, First Artilley; Lieutenant Chonel Captain Relatery, and Others.

Many of these reports are yet to be read, and the night sessions of the Court will be continued until they are disposed

If you have any building to do